Business Notices.

MOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Museumone luttavious. es is the "prevaient cradle" of innumerable humbuga.

made their merk in the world than up sprang a host of imitations as so the faque of the great restorative grow and spread, the pesticrous crap of poisonous mockedes thinkened. But the true medicine has tired them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of paffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed. consed to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they co tions to come and go. Meanwhile,
Hoszarras's Birrass,

Hospitals, Birtans, the great projective and remaind took of the age, have progressed in popularity with each successing year. Their success as a means of proventing and coring the diseases resulting from malaria, one holesome water, and all unbealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remody for Dyspepus, Liver Complaint, Forer and Agus, General Workness and Debility, and all complaints originating in in-digastion, they are new admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been paration are viviled to the were confined, their sale has been ex-tended indo every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Control America, Maximo, the West Indies, the Sandwich falands. anatralia, China and Japan. Rome and foreign testimony contin-

Hospitra's Britans comatkable tools and invigerent now before the world.

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

ORIGINAL BITTERS.
Dr Whitehead, Surgeon U. S. A., dated U. S. Hospital Newart N. J., says: "I cured several soldiers under my charge of obstin Fover and Agus, which had defied for weeks the usual remedy Quinine, and would without hesitation use it in similar cases. Quinine will only suspend, while CREMEAN BUTTERS will thorough eradicate the disease from the system. For sale by all Druggists, and at the Dopot, No. 110 Liberty-st. New-York.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in one or wear, then the Lect. attick "—" I he get a Beyont" of the "Island Park Trial." Eard for the "Report" and samples of Work containing sook kinds of strickers on the same piece of goods.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.— The "best" free to sulfiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,60 Chestratest. Finite: Autorph., N.Y., 19 Green at., Beston. Avoid frauducent imitations of his patents.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER From any Bunglan Silvan Pharm Salms. Highly presuments, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Murchaust Sales.

Marvis & Co. 265 Sidway, and 771 Chestaut et., Phila.

USE OWSEMEL, THE HONEY OF OAK,

AT WHOLESALE—CHILDREN'S GENTERL WAR-WIND Copper-Tipped Books and Shoos, Sawed and Peggod. Birktow & Trask, Vesey St., N. V. 100 SECOND-HARD SEWING-MACHINES POR SALE chesp; in perfect order, and warranted for one year. Sewing-M. chinese corond-hand-cheap, cheap; as good as new.

No. Idl Hugarway, New York.

THUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory Barradors, the best and chespest in the world, wholesals or relath, at Dr. Surmawoods, No. 945 Breadway. DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited, and see. Hunmond, No. 549 Broadwa THE MOST WONDERPUL MEDICINE EVER KNOWN TO

MADAME JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND PATENT

GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO Raser, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dress making the day of the day of the sent and family serving done to order. Mrs. S. FEFFE, No. 907 Broadway corner-Twentieth-et., up stairs. THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH.
Frankles and Manufacturers. They are world renowned. The
Howe Machine Co., No. 559 Brendway, New York.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out, removes dardruff, the finest dress ing used. Sold by Russiron. No. 19 Actor House, and druggists. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPESSORY BAND-ABES, SUPPORTERS, &C.—MARGER & Co. & Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 3 Vessy at. Ludy altendant.

IF M. A. Veney W. Lady Microsia.

FLORIGIER LOOK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best Ribe wird.

FLORIENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 265 Broadway. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

COMPOST AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.-Paus RUCTURE AND HERNIA CURED. -Many with un

COMPORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Many ith macomfortable trusses. Pamphlet mailed in a. Dr. E. B. FOOTE. with uncomfortable trusces. Fan. No. 1,136 Broadway, New-York.

MANY WITH UNCOMPORTABLE TRUSSES.—Cure for the ruptured. Pamphlot matied froe. Address or call upon Dr. E. B. Foorn, Wo. 1, 120 Streetway. CRINTADORO'S HAIR DYE is now universally ac-confedent as the finest extent. Try it. Feetery, No. 6 Aster House. ELLIPTIO SEWING MACHINE CO.'S INCOMPARABLE LOOK SERVING SAWING MACHINES. Agents Wanted, 643 Schoolway. GROVER & BARKE'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY, Office No. 107 Fourth-ave. See advertisement.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT.

We learn from a well-informed source that a movement is on foot among the friends of Mr. H. J. Raymond, in at loss two Assembly Districts, to place the names of apos-late Republicans, in sufficient numbers, on the rolls of the ow Republican Associations, to control the nominations in the Sixth Congressional District. The pretense of these conspirators is that the new enrollment has regard solely to the State Ticket, and, accordingly, that the supporters of Mr. Raymond, provided they vote for Fenton, are entitled to membership in the new associations. To show the absurdity of this assumption, it is only necessary to refer to the terms of the resolution of the State Convention or dering the enrollment. The inspectors in each Assembly District are required "to enroll the names of the Union-Republicans in said district who indorse and support the platform and principles of this Convention." Conspicuous among the propositions thus enunciated, is the thorough and hearty approval of the policy of the majerity in Congross, and the equally emphatic condemnation of the nourse of the President and his followers-Mr. Raymond included. Among those who openly avow their determination t

place their names, by fair means or foul, on the new rolls, is a delegate to the late Democratic Convention held at Albany, and a signer of the call for the meeting to be held this evening in Union Square of those

 "Who approve the ones, manly and patriotic course of ANDERW JOHNSON, in opposition to the illegal assumptions and usurpations of a pareisan Congress."

We say emphatically to this man, and to all others like him, that they have no place in the Republican party, and that any attempt on their part to force themselves into its organization will be resisted. They have voluntarily sepa-lated themselves from their former associates, and we speak the unanimous wish of the steadfast Republicans of this City when we say that the party which won the late triumphs in Maine and Vermont wish to have nothing to do with them in the future. We call upon the Inspectors sternly to refuse these renegades admission into the party, and we trust that an adequate police force will be in stiendance at the various places of en protect them in the discharge of their duties. endance at the various places of enrollment to

# OBITUARY.

DR. A. A. GOULD. Augustus Addison Gould, M. D., President of the Massachusetie Medical Society, and one of the most dis-ting used conchologists of the day, died in Boston, on Satur-Lay, the 15th fast. Dr. Gould was born in New-Ipawich, N. H., April 23, 1805; graduated at Harvard in 1895; took the medical degree in 1830, and at once commenced practice in Beston, where he resided up to the time of his death. From the outset of his onroor he devoted a great deal of attention to aral history and kindred studies, and for two years gave in tractions in bottom and soology at Harvard. He was a membe of the principal American and several foreign learned so-lating. Beside contributions to scientific and other periodi-cals, he published a number of independent works, among high work a "System of Natural History." "Invertebrate Almals of Massachuretts." "Mollusca and Shells of the distals of Massachneris." Monusca and Security Office."

"Moligies of the Reploring Expedition under Capt Wilkes."

Moligies of the North Pacific Expedition under Capt. Ringred and Rosers. "sad translations of De Langreks." General
Moligies and "Gall's Works," wrote in conjunction with
Colony Agassis. "Principles of Zoology," and completed
by. A. Signy's "Land Molinaks of the United Section." TREODORS T. SCRIBNER.

Speaks Disparch to Tas N. Y. Tribune. A Theodoro f. Seribner, the efficient news editor of fadianapairs Jeurnal died that night, after an illness New-Pork Daily Tribune. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1966.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 2. Number two of the THE TRIBUNE Tracts will con tain the proceedings of the Southern Logalists Convention, and will be ready in a few days.

TO-CORRESPONDENTS.

Ne notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatevorks intended for insertion must be authentipated by the name and diese of the wider—not necessarily for supulcation, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. We have European advices by the Attantic Cable to the 15th inst. A renewed outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia is imminent. The danger arises from a difficulty on the subject of the debt of Venetia. Count Bismark has returned his thanks, in a letter, to American divisors resident in Radio for a supply of the for the mark has returned his thanks, in a totter, to Abbrican citizens resident in Berlin for a supply of ice for the wounded Prussian soldiers in the late battles. The Government of Great Britain urges upon the Porte to grant self government to the Cretans, but the Suitan has refused to make the concession. The United States squadron has left Russia. The difficulties in the eastern part of the

Mediterranean are increasing.

From Jamaica we have dates to the 6th inst. The new Governor had been inaugurated, and the late Provisional Governor had been inaugurated, and the late Provisional Governor, Sir Henry Storks, had left for England. The island was tranquit, and there had been a romarkable descrease of crime. The sugar crop just finished is the largest ever produced since Emanorpation.

#### DOMESTIC NEWS.

Gen. Sheridan, in acknowledging the receipt of the order placing him at the head of the Freedman's Bureau in Louisians, says he does not think it necessary to employ the five doctors authorized to be hired for cholera purposes, the present medical staff being autory sufficient to take care of all patients now in the hospitals.

To-morrow the scalling match between Joshua Ward of Cornwall Landing and Walter Brown of Portland, Me., comes off at the inter named place. It is for \$1,000 aside, and an exciting contest is expected. The distance to be rowed is three miles, 14 miles to a stake boat and re-turn.

Secretary Seward, who was taken ill at Pittsburgh with tholers, has arrived at his house in Washington. Though cobte, his symptoms are not decaded alarming, and his en-ire recovery is locked for in a few days.

### STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold has been very weak opening at 1445 aciliur at 1445 and 144, and closing at 1441. The supply of cash gold is on the increase and larce amounts can be borrowed flat. Government bonds of all classes, show an improvement and are in active demand. Money continues easy at 5 persons, with occasional transactions at 4 per cent. The City of Boston took out \$1x5,000. The alexameliap Hanea, from Bremen via Southampton 12th, brings £141,650.

The second secon
CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.
Monday, Sept. 10 Daily 42,135 copies
Tuesday, Sept. 11 Daily 42,635 copies
Tuesday, Sept. 11 Semi-Weekly 27,000 copies
Wednesday, Sept. 12. Daily 43,635 copies
Wednesday, Sept. 12. Weekly 127,750 copies
Thursday, Sept. 13 Daily 45,165 copies
Friday, Sept. 14 Daily 45,010 copies
Friday, Sept. 14 Semi-Weekly 27,000 copies
Saturday, Sept. 15 Daily 47,750 copies

Total number of copies ..... 448,080 The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during last week. We shall continue to report from week to week for the information of the business community.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

The aggregate circulation of THE TRIBUNE being arger than that of any other necespaper, it is of course in most valuable medium in which to advertise. It is read by the most intelligent and enterprising of our population, and no advertiser can afford to omit inserting his advertisement in THE TRIBUNE.

"We beg our friends who are engaged in getting up Republican Union Meetings to bear in mind that our State Unmittee is organized—that its Executive Committee is in permanent session at the Metropolitan Hotel—and that the business of procuring and assigning speakers is wholly under its control. We cannot answer their disputches for want of the requisite information; but address them to the "Union State Committee, Metropolitan Hotel" and then will recries recomm attention.

This Evening, the Republican-Unionists of our City semble in their several Assembly Districts to enroll their names for an entirely new organization, which will utterly supersede the old one. It is greatly deirable that every one should be enrolled. Our ears are dinned with complaints of "selfish cliques," "unfit nominations," &c., &c., which are mainly true because the great body of our citizens neglect their public duties. If the unselfish stand aloof from Primary Meetings, will not the selfish control them? Men and brethren! ask your Republican neighbor to with you and be registered this evening

paper as American journalism can produce, we again print a triple sheet of THE TRIBUNS. On our first page is a full account of the pending canvass, with news from all sections of the country, including speeches from Anna E. Dickinson and Carl Schurz. The New-York State Pair is described in our special correspondence on the second page, with a complete list of the prizes awarded. On the same page is an account of the New England and Vermont Agricultural Fair. The third page contains an account of the end of the President's trip, which will be read with gratification, and special dispatches concerning the Cleveland Convention, with a description of the preliminary meeting, by one John Pesky On the tenth page we print political news, the drama and our foreign correspondence, which occupies most of the eleventh page, and includes letters from London, Berlin, Vienna, with other accounts of the results of the late war. The London letter is especially interesting. Art intelligence is also published on the eleventh page. On the twelfth, we continue Bayard Taylor's correspondence from Colorado : a description of a trip from Long Branch to Chicago: an account of the lead mines of Illinois and Wisconsin, and Musical Intelligence. It is rarely, we believe, that a paper of such various interest is issued on either side of the Atlantic.

The indications are that the Cleveland Convention will be a failure, as it deserves to be. So far as it pretends to represent the Soldiers and Sailors, it is a fraud. We are perfectly willing to concede that many of the gentlemen who compose it are sincere, but they must know that their opinions are repudiated by the great majority of their old comrades. Many of the delegates must feel humiliated to think that their warmest supporters are the Rebels they formerly

We print in full, in obedience to a very general request, a full report of the speech of Miss Anna E. Dickinson, which she delivered at the Loyal Convention in Philadelphia, and which made a profound impression at the time.

We publish elsewhere the appointments made by the Southern Loyalists to speak this week. It is important that the times and places at which they will address the people should be generally pub-

The way of the transgressor is hard. Senator Doolittle, on his return home to Wisconsin, vainly attempted to address his townsmen, but they would not listen. We disapprove of the opposing arguments in the shape of rotten eggs as much as Mr. Doolittle can. No matter how high the example for indecency, no Union man should follow it.

Extensive arrangements are being made in Pittsburgh for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention that is

to carry delegates to the Convention at half fare. The Boys in Blue throughout Ohio and Pennsylvania intend going in true army fashion, carrying with them their shelter-tents and five days' rations

"Bayard" writes us complaining that the cell for Republican enrollment to-night in his Ward is addressed to those who approve the principles of the platform adopted and put forth by the State Convention recently held at Syracuse and intend to support Gov. Fenton for reëlection. We see no hardship in this. There are just two parties in our State-one of which supports Johnson and his policy, and the other opposes both-and each voter chooses freely between them; but he cannot belong to both. This is the meaning and purpose of the new enrollment.

### THE TRIBUNE.

The attention which our newspaper is generally receiving throughout the country, and the rather unusual interest which is taken in its prosperity, nduce us this morning to step aside from the gen ral rule of keeping our business affairs to ourselves, and say a word or two by way of information and thanks

The aggregate circulation of the editions of THE Thirbung issued on Thursday, Sept. 13, was 56,415 copies larger than on the 1st of August. There have been times of feverish excitement, when the public mind craved for news, and we suddenly added fifty or sixty thousand to our circulation, only to find it falling off in a day or two. Every newspaper has these spasmodic additions to its circulation; but the increase of which we now speak can he traced to the existence of no special news, and certainly of no unusual excitement. Those who understand the business of journalism know that the Summer months are, generally speaking, the dullest months of the year-that circulation falls off, advertisements shrink-and none but journals with large resources can live without loss. This Summer, however, has been to us a season of great prosperity: our subscription and advertising receipts show a large increase, and the dreaded August has been truly the month of harvest. .

The reasons for this prosperity we cannot altogether give. THE THIBUNE is merely THE TRIBUNE that it has always been, and what we propose it shall always be. The feeling of indignation which exists toward the dishonored Administration of President Johnson, and the fact that we have stood firm as the representative of that feeling, while other journals, hitherto feeding with the Republican party, have gone to the well-filled Presidential trough, will account for some of the enthusiastic support which we have gained. But, beyond this, the enterprise of THE TRIBUNE, in its determination to print the best news-paper, as well as the foremost Republican journal in the country, will account for the steady, natural and healthy increase of our business. As a member of the Associated Press, we bear our share of the expenses of that expensive association; yet these form but a small part of what we pay. We have an organization of our own as large as that of the Associated Press, and in many cases costing more money. To indicate what this costs us, we give our weekly expenditures for one branch of this expenditure alone-namely, special telegraphic dispatches of American news:

Telegraphic bills for week ending Aug. 11.. \$1,047 61 " 18.. 2,035 66
" 25., 1,684 05
" 8ept. 1. 2,713 44
" 8.. 10,852 99

Bills yet to come in will increase these figures. With the exception of the last item, which inamount represents the cost alone of telegraphing our neses from the United States and British America. The cost of gathering this news, the pay of correspondents and messengers, and the labor of collating and preparing in the office, are not added. We print these figures to show what one branch of journalsm costs, in a midsummer mouth when news is dull, Congress having adjourned and peace having come to Europe. During the Winter months, our ex-

We intend that those who read THE TRIBUNE because they believe in it, shall also read it as the best newspaper of the day. The journalist has two functions. In the editorial column, he speaks the thought within him; in the news column, he prints everything of interest, whether it aids or injures his cause. The editorial opinions of THE TRIBUNE are one thing, the collection of its news is another: and those who collect that news do it in the spirit of truth and honesty, without concerning themselves as to its acceptability. We retain no one in our service who falsities to help what he might consider the cause of THE TRIBUNE, or who suppresses truth when it happens to be injurious to our

penses are generally doubled and sometimes trebled.

In our European arrangements, we have spent a great amount of money and taken a great deal of pains to insure to our readers the earliest and most trustworthy intelligence. The Old World and the New are coming close to each other; and, now that the Cable has succoeded, Wall-st. has become the Threadneedle-st. of London, and Threadneedle-st. the Wall-st. of New-York. To bring the two Continents more into harmony-to make the American feel that he is brother with the Englishman, and Frank, and German, and Russianwe have done all in our power to give the American reader the most intelligent idea of Europe, and do away with prejudice and passion. In arranging our corps of correspondents, we have selected representative men. Our new English correspondent is known all over the world, as Thomas Hughes, Member of Parliament from Lambeth, and "Tom Brown" of Oxford and Rugby. One of our Berlin correspondents is a Liberal leader; the other occupies confidential relations with Count Bismark; and we may even say that Count Bismark himself is gratified to find THE TRIBUNE making so deep an impression upon the German people. Our Turin coffespondent stands near to Garibaldi, and is conspicuous among Liberal statesmen. THE TRIB-UNE is the only American journal which sent a correspondent to Russia at its own expense to record the welcome of the Russian people to the American embassy. One cotemporary has, we believe, a clerk of Capt. Fox's, paid by the Government, to write its letters-just as another

companies with lines leading to that city have agree d | guesta" on the Presidential tour, and had another paid by the President as his special agent in the South. We have no such relations with the Government, and pay our way as we go. In all the capitals of Europe, we have correspondents. In such towns as Brest, Queenstown, Bremen, and the principal sea-port cities, we have agents who attend to the transmission of news by mail, telegraph or steamship; while our special commissioner in London s authorized to use the cable whenever necessary to give our readers the first intelligence of important events. Our special dispatch this morning, for instance, from our correspondent at Berlin, is one of the most important that has been sent over the cable since our dispatch announcing peace in Europe. The law of journalism is Progress; and we feel

that we have to do, always, to answer this mission. We are not insensible of the great destiny awaiting intrepid and enterprising journalism, especially when devoted to the cause of Truth, Liberty, and the Universal Brotherhood of Man. We are not unmindful of the confidence, and sympathy, and encouragement we receive, and we do not deny the ambition to maintain our standing as the most influential and widely-read journal in America. To that end, we shall continue to increase our facilities, to spend money, and to keep always in the advance. This labor becomes joyous and inspiring when it brings the evidences of appreciation that shower upon us from all parts of the world.

#### SECOND GREAT WAR IN EUROPE THREATENED.

Our special dispatches from Europe deserve serious consideration, for they come from a source which is worthy of trust. They are not sensational, nor unfounded; we are satisfied that the facts we give are entitled to almost as much credit as if they were

The news is of extraordinary importance. The Peace which the world thought to be permanent is threatened with speedy destruction, and the danger comes from defeated and prostrate Austria. But a few weeks ago the Austrian empire was at the mercy of Prussia, and was ready to abandon everything for peace. It was fully understood that there would be no difficulty in regard to the cession of Venetia, and that with that gain Italy would be satisfied. Austria now is false to the treaties made, to a degree which Bismark has termed insulting, and for which he threatens immediate war. It is but a question of hours whether the Prussian army moves again

We are not willing to concede that another war is inevitable, even upon the authority of these startling facts. Europe should be satisfied. Prussia has gained enough. Italy has gained enough. Austria has lost enough. There is but one of the great Powers concerned directly in this struggle which could have any reason to desire a renewal of strife, and we do not hesitate to predict that if Austria has seriously resolved to can the sudden boldness of this ruined power be explained. Louis Napoleon has good reason for dissatisfaction with the adjustment of the late war, and his demand for the cession of Prussian and Bayarian territories was met with an emphatic refusal. If, then, Europe is again upon the verge of war, there is every reason to believe that Prance will be one of the combatant.

# THE PLAN OF CONGRESS.

Why is it that those who assail Congress as obstructing the restoration of the States lately in revolt never set before the public what Congress proposed, and did, to promote such restoration? They daily reiterate that Congress obstructs the return of the secoded States to their proper position-that Congress seeks to hold them as conquered provinces-that the Republican party is afraid of their return to &c., &c.-but they conceal from the people, to the extent of their ability, the terms of reconstruction matured and adopted by Congress. Is this the conduct of men strong in the consciousness of right?

Here is the proposition of Congress, which we have already repeatedly printed. Ask your neighbors to read and thoughtfully consider it:

Joint Resourton proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. and States, or Representatives of the

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enoted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Conited States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concerning). That the following strinds by proposed to the Houses concerning). That the following strinds by proposed to the Houses concerning). That the following strinds by proposed to the Houses concerning). That the following strinds by proposed to the House States of the London as an amondment to the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE KIV.—Section I. All persons been or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction physical residence of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilences or immunities of etitions of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, therty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives about the apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indiana not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the United States, are presentatives in Congress, the executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age in an electron of the United States, or la any way abridged, except for participation in rebuilties and hall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of such male citizens and lage in such State, to support the Constitution of the United States, or large way bridged, except for participation in Congress, or also mides for the United States, or any male State, to support the Constitution

authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of penalous and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any lave; but all such debts, obligations or cleims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Here is a simple, terse, Incid basis of Reconstruc ion, carefully framed by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, adopted by very large majorities (about three to one) of either House, and already ratified by several States, including Tennessee and New-Jersey. The Governors of all the Pacific States emphatically indorse it; the late Republican-Union Convention of our State approved and accepted declaring that the loyal representatives any Southern State which shall bereafter ratify it should be promptly admitted to seats,

as those of Tennessee already have been. The Herald says that plan is substantially rightthat it is in substance Andrew Johnson's plan, and he ought at once to accept it-that the Southern States should make haste to ratify it, lest they go further and fare worse. The Times considers it pretty fair; so does Mr. Beecher: they only apprehend that the ex-Rebels will not accept it. To-day, they will not, since they expect to do better; but only let the Middle and Western States thunder as MAINE has just done, and they will think better of it.

The only question still at issue is this: "Shall the South come back Rebel side up, with the loval Blacks under foot? or shall she come loyal side up with the

and extirpation?" Congress says she must come back loyal side up, with the civil rights of all toyal people fully guaranteed, and the People say Amen!

#### MR. JOHNSON'S LEANINGS,

Mr. H. J. Raymond states the substance of certain conversations he had months since with the President, wherein the latter assured him that he did not mean to desert nor to prostrate the party that elected him. We have heard of similar assurances given to others. We cannot deem these words calculated to outweigh notorious facts. Let us set forth one or

Our State Convention last year showed a small but firm Weed-Seward majority-how obtained, matters not to the present purpose. Of that majority, Mr. Raymond was the organ. He drafted and submitted the platform, which was surcharged with admiration of and devotion to Johnson. The ticket nominated was mainly made of men presumed to be Seward or Johnson men.

And yet, that ticket received no evidence of sympathy from the President. Custom-House and other Federal officers were forbidden (very properly, we think,) to assess their subordinates for the support of that ticket, as they are not now forbidden-not by any manner of means-to assess them for the support of the Hoffman ticket. Great efforts were made to evoke from Mr. Johnson a letter evincing his preference for the success of this ticket: (we believe Mr. Raymond went to Washington on this errand:) but all to no purpose. Mr. Johnson allowed himself to be claimed as favorable to the Democratic ticket without a word. Nay, more: Mr. Montgomery Blair-well known to be an intimate friend of the President as well as of his policy-stumped our State (in company with John Van Buren) for the Democratic ticket and the Johnson policy, and we have heard that he confidentially assured leading Democrats that, if they carried the State, they should have the Federal offices.

Mr. Raymond says that Mr. Johnson expressed decided aversion to being surrounded by notorious Copperheads. Yet they did surround him very soon after his inauguration, and have swarmed thicker and thicker around him to this day. We need not call names, since the fact is notorious. Some of them would require that a boot be reënforced by a kick where their room was preferred to their company; but many would not. Yet these men had, and still have, the private ear of the President. We must conclude, therefore, that Mr. Raymond has given credit to words that were belied by deeds.

# FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

The N. Y. Times has a Washington dispatch which

Says:

"Secretary McCuffoch, notwibutending the efforts of interested parties to induce him to part with a portion of this gold reserve, has steadily declined to do so: being determined that the strength of the present financial condition of the Treesury shall be maintained and increased. The more gold beld by the Government the greater the intrinsic value of its securities, and the nearer its return to a specie basis. While gold continues to flow in from Europe, and the receipte from California are as large as at present, it is believed that all legitimate demends for it can be easily supplied, notwithstanding the increasing amount held by the Government, and the premium reduced as rapidly as is consistent with public interest."

-In our little experience, we have found it advisa ble, if we wished to increase the strength of our financial position, to use whatever funds we had in paying our debts. We see no reason why this rule ould not be as good for a government as for an individual.

Mr. McCulloch has a clear surplus this day, over the amount he needs to keep as a working balance in the Treasury, of at least Eighty Millions. He might devote Sixty Millions of coin and Twenty Millions of aper to the reduction of the National Debt. Were ne to do this, he would so raise the price of our s rities that Europe could get no more of them without paying at least ninety cents on the dollar, instead of seventy-five as at present. The saving to the country by this advance would soon amount to many million of dollars. And this would operate as a check on ou enormous, unhealthy importations, which are encouraging extravagant habits and plunging the country deeper and deeper into debt. We must get back to Specie Payments if we are not

to be a nation of gamblers; and Secretary McCulloch could take us half way back in a mouth by the vigorous and skillful use of his balance in reducing the Public Debt. Let him de this, and Congress would | Croton Water and Central Park management transeasily be persuaded to go the rest of the way to absolete solvenevnext Winter.

As pertinent to this matter, we quote from a letter of John Adams, when President, to Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, dated "QUINCY, Mass., June 21, 1799.

"Size: In your letter of the lith, you him that attempts are making to draw into question the solidity of the Public Credit; but you have not explained the particulars, and I am at a loss to conjecture the facts that you allude to.

"Public Credit can never be steady and really solid without a fixed medium of commerce. That we have not such a medium, you know has been my opinion for several years. The fluctuations of our Circuisting Medium have committed greater than the property of honest men than all the fluctuations of our Circuisting Medium have committed greater dependations upon the property of honest men than all the French piracies. To what greater lengths this evil may be carried, I know not. The Massachusetts Legislature are an thorizing a number of new banks. The cry is, the immense ade antage to Agriculture. Credit cannot be solid where a wan satisfact to be raid a debt contracted to-day by one half the value a gear hence."

-Secretary McCulloch talks capitally on Finance. If he would act as well as he talks, we should soon be on the hard-pan of Specie Payments. But, if he fancies that a large debter can strengthen his credit by hoarding his money and refusing to pay his debtsor even to buy them up at twenty per cent, discount -he is a worse financier than we have supposed him.

# JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Mayor Hoffman made a speech at Sing Sing on the

13th, wherein he intimated that THE TRIBUNE had said linrd things of him. He is mistaken. Of his personal, unofficial character, we have said nothing. Of his political affiliations and public character, we have spoken freely, but temperately. We oppose him as the pet and nominee of "the Ring" whereby our City has en swindled of Millions of Dollars, and which is still sucking at her life-blood with the insatiable voracity of all the horse-leech's daughters. We oppose him as the man forced upon the Albany Convention, against its better judgment, by the confederated plunderers who run the Tammany machine, hang about the City, Hall, the Controller's and Street Commissioner's offices, and have sold a seat in the next Congress to John Morrissey. We oppose him as the candidate of all that is profligate in the government of this most misgoverned City, and of nearly every man living on this island who seeks to enrich himself by pandering to depraved appetite or ministering to vice. For instance:

Last Winter, a number of our best citizens united n framing an act designed to limit the ravages of Intemperance. It was in no sense a Prohibitory Liquor law. True, it expressly forbade the sale of Alcoholic Liquors on Sunday; but the laws of our State had never tolerated such sale save to actual travelers on a journey. It required all grogshops to be closed at midnight and not reopened till daylight. It forbade sales to boy's mader 18 years of age. It transferred the business of licensing to the Board of Police, and forbade the licensing of dens of debauchery and crime. In short, it was a considerate, wise, humane act, which allowed ample facilities for procuring strong drink, but struck at several of the more glaring abuses of the Liquor Traffic. Of course, those rumsellers who wanted to

keep the mill going all night and Sundays as well as week days took offense. They held a public meeting in the name of the Germans, and called on their friends to come to their aid. Mr. Hoffman responded in a letter, wherein he says:

"I am as much opposed to intolerance as I am to intemper-nece, and a law which. under the protect of moral reform, strices at the life-long habits and oustoms of a large class of, our people, which are as harmless as they are universal, will never be swistined by any considerable portion of our comto be held there on the 25th. The various railroad has its correspondents among the correspondents among the correspondents among the correspondents among the grant backs guaranteed against Rebel personation month. There is a sorrier to sustained by any considerable portion of our countries. There is a sorrier to sustained by any considerable portion of our countries. There is a sorrier to sustained by any considerable portion of our countries. There is a sorrier to sustained by any considerable portion of our countries.

tons of the present law, against which you are right in remonatrating, and your remonstrances must be heard. A law which can be so construed as to enable officials to invade a many which can be so construed as to enable officials to invade a many house and home and those clubs and associations which are legally as private as the home circle, which deciares how late at night the lights may be burned there, what may and what may not be done there, and at what hour chose ongaged in social intercourse there must cease their evipoyment and spearate, and which follows with policemen and spice and undur restraint, large masses of the working populations, with their families, whenever they assemble in secondance with the families, whenever they assemble in secondance with the families, recreations, creating no disorder, and violating no many rights, cannot receive my support as a wise and just exercise of legislation. Despotian is none the less oppressive bussess it comes in the form of law."

-Now, we will not say what see think of this lotter from the Chief Magistrate of our City, in championship of its chief sources of crime and wretchedness, but wo will copy what The Christian Intelligencer-the highly conservative and honored organ of that Dutch Reformed Church in which, we believe, Mr. Hoffman has a birthright-said of it in its very first issue after the letter appeared. Here it is:

the letter appeared. Here it is:

"AN IMPORTANT QUENTOS, —People are every day being constrained to sak whether the final slory and destiny of American democracy are to be secured by its becoming the chief patron, advocate, and defender of crime, pauperism, and flectriousness: Every good, wholesome law is at once assalled as a specimen of Republican funnticism, and an arranging to Democratic lustinets and liberty. The Board of Heelth, the Board of Excise, and every legal arrange mixed as a consequence of the first produced as a consequence of the produce of the consequence of

tion decay, is at once condemned as injurious to Domocratiz rights by certain mon, presses and societies."

"What does this signify? That Domocracy means nothing more than unlosted license, unrestrained brutal induspease, and the overthrow of every principle which has made American institutions superior to those of other countries? Is Domocracy henceforth to be the sole creed of the lawless, reaking, disobedient masses, whose idea of government is, that it is a more machine, devoid of all moral character?

"The suppression of the bipnor trails for five consecutive Sabbatis has wrought such wholesome effects upon the condition of New York and Brooklyn, as has been gratitying to

"The suppression of the bignor traile for five consecutive Subbaths has wrongth such wholesome effects upon the condition of New-York and Brooklyn, as has been gratifying to every fittend of humanity. Our German follow-citizen, however, or rather, a small portion of them, want the liberty of a general carousing; not stopping apparently to remember that the law of which they complete sharts apwhishy-shops as well as beer-gardens, on one day of the week, commonly called Sanday. Their opposition was expected. But, as the Germans are a reasonable people, it was supposed that redection would bring them to acquiesce in a law plainly good for all. It ascens however, they have found a friend and political sympathizer in the person of the Mayor of this city. A meeting of Germans was held on Morday to express opposition to the Evaluation was admiracted by the grateful Germans for the other of Governor of the State of New-York. A quiet program-cit for let. Sunday-ber and Tuesday-bellets."

— The article proceeds in this yein; but we have

- The article proceeds in this yein; but we have unfort unately lost the latter half of it. W Mr. Hoffman's friends would like to print it, they will find it in the religious organ aforesaid, dated June 7th. We choose to speak more mildly. Yet we must say that we consider The Intelligencer's strictures righty

#### OUR CITY IN NOVEMBER. The grasping at power over our State by the

Tanunany "Ring" is sure to prove disastrous to those who braved the hazard, if it shall be wisely, unselfishle met. We Republicans are but two-fifther of the voters here and must of course be totally defeated'on a strict party issue. But there are tens of thousands of Democrats who are thoroughly sick of the mercenary despotism enthroned in Tammany Hall, and ready to unite to overthrow it. Let us have a County Republican ticket made up in good part of these, and the dynasty of Tweed, Cornell, Sweeney and Brennau, will surely go down. And then we shall be ready to clear the City Hall at the December Election. We entreat the Republicans of our City to unite

with the anti-Tammany Democrats to best the Ring" on every County office. Let us have au anti-"Ring" County Ticket, made up mainly if not wholly of Democrats who are hostile to the Tammany despotism. For our own part, we should prefer to see it made up wholly of Democrats, yet heartily supported by every Republican in this City. Were we ise enough to render such support, we should surely beat the "Ring," do very well on Congress and the Legislature, and send Hoffman out of the City with a very small majority. We call upon the Citizen's Association to initiate a movement looking to the nomination and support of an auti-"Ring" County Ticket, and proffer our hearty cooperation.

Hoffman is the candidate of those who, under the ry of "Municipal Rights," would concentrate the whole government of our City in the purlicus of Tammany Hall. Should be be elected, we shall have the State Boards of Police, Fire and Water Commissioners abolished, and the erving abuses whence these have delivered us revived. The sold Volunteer Fire system, the wretchedly inefficient Municipal Police, changed with every party overturn, with our ferred to the Common Council-that is, to Tammany Hall-such is the entertainment to which Mr. Hoffman invites us. Let us turn the tables on its devisers by electing an anti "Ring" County Ticket.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE PREED

The Right Rev. Augustin Verot, Bishop of Savannah, has addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the Roman Catholie Church in Georgia and Florida a remarkable pastoral letter. He is the first spiritual dignitary in the South, we believe, who has sought to interest the Church in the elevation of the negro race. All sects in the South have been equally guilty of not denouncing Slavery as a sin, and American Slavery especially, as "the sum of all villanies." John Wesley thus branded it, but the "the sum of all Methodist Church South has differed with its founder in that respect, and ministers of all denominations did not dare for a period of forty years before the abolition of Slavery to utter one word against it. Even the Catholic Church, theoretically anti-Slavery, in this country observed a policy of non-interference.

But now we find the Bishop of Savannah declaring the spiritual welfare of the colored race a matter of immense importance, and imploring the prayers of the people in its behalf. He tells the Church that the Holy Father feels the liveliest solicitude in regard to it, and that the eves of Catholic Europe are now turned toward this country to see what will be done for enlightening and ennobling a race which has suddenly emerged from bondage to freedom. For the redemption of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of immortal souls he calls upon the Church in America to muite. and intimates that it will be the principal subject of the deliberations of the National Council of Bishops, which will meet in Raltimore October 7.

Risbon Verot is not an Abolitionist, but on the con-

trary thinks, "the false philosophers and hypocritical

philanthropists, under the name of Abolitionists," to

have been the true authors of the war, yet he consures

the injudicious legislation by which the negroes were

kept in ignorance—the laws which forbid, under the severest penalties, their instruction in reading and writing. He is glad that Slavery is abolished, and wishes "in all sincerity and with great earnestness all kinds of blessings to the colored race." He admitthe difficulties in the path. "The race is poor and poverty itself; it was transferred from Slavery into Freedom in an instant, and without any possibility to accumulate small carnings, and hence the labor of evangelising it must be performed upon a gratuitous foundation, and without even expecting that they who have the Gospel presched unto them will provide for their instructors to live out of the Gospel. The ministerial labor among them is not calculated to flatter vanity, or self-love, or ambition, or other incentives which in many other cases support faltering nature. But on that account it is more worthy of that noble religion which has produced the Peter Claves, the Regids, and a host of others who have spent all they had, and overspent themselves, in announcing the Gospel to the poor." By these words, we may see the earnestness of the Bishop, and the vast importance he attaches to the work. He wishes the colored race to be invited and admitted to the benefits of Catholic schools and Catholic education; for the sake of justice and generosity he demands this, and yet more profoundly he desires their evangelization through the Church of which he

is a servant.